

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY  
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Every Tuesday Morning,  
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4th	.37	.56	.75	.94	1.12	1.31	1.50	1.69	1.87	2.06
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6th	.18	.27	.37	.47	.56	.66	.75	.85	.94	1.04
7th	.12	.19	.25	.31	.37	.44	.50	.56	.62	.69
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9th	.06	.10	.12	.15	.18	.21	.24	.27	.30	.33
10th	.04	.07	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.22

Correspondence intended for publication, should be addressed to the "Editor of the Hawaiian Gazette," Post Office Box, O.  
Correspondence relating to Advertisements, subscriptions and Job Printing, should be addressed to the "Business Manager of the Hawaiian Gazette," Post Office Box, O.  
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1894 No. 34 Merchant Street, y

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Attorney at Law.  
1894 No. 12 KAHAMANA STREET, y

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Attorney at Law  
And Agent to take Acknowledgments.  
OFFICE—11 KAHAMANA STREET,  
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ATTORNEY AT LAW  
And Notary Public. Attends all the Courts of  
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Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
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1894 Honolulu, H. I. q

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(1894-1895)

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1894

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1894 y

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
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1894 y

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Wellington.  
The Bank of British Columbia, Portland,  
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ATTENDS ALL THE COURTS OF THE KINGDOM.  
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FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Pianos and Musical Instruments.  
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Corner of Fort and Queen Streets, Honolulu,  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt & Building  
Materials of every kind.  
1894 y

HYMAN BROS.,  
Importers of General Merchandise,  
—FROM—  
FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY AND THE  
UNITED STATES.  
No. 58 Queen Street, - Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROTHERS,  
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206 Front Street, San Francisco.  
Particular attention paid to filling and shipping  
Island orders. y

PIONEER STEAM  
Candy Manufactory and Bakery,  
J. HORN.  
Practical Confectioner, Pastry Cook and Baker  
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—Importers and Dealers in Lumber,—  
And all kinds of Building Materials,  
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G. W. MACFARLANE & CO.,  
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1894 and Locomotive Works, Leeds. y

M. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,  
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Corner King and Fort Streets.  
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EMPIRE HOUSE,  
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Corner Nuuanu Avenue and Hotel Streets,  
Choice Ales, Wines and Liquors.  
1894 y

E. S. CUNHA,  
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—UNION SALOON.—  
In rear of the "Hawaiian Gazette" building.  
1894 No. 25 Merchant Street. y

WM. HARTMAN, F. E. O'NEILL, HENRY FOCKE,  
Honolulu, Honolulu.  
ED HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.  
King and Bethel Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.,  
Importers and Commission Merchants.  
1894 y

### Business Cards.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

DENTISTRY.  
J. W. WINTER, D. D. S.,  
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WHITE - METAL.  
Filling teeth with gold a specialty. Teeth inserted  
from one to a full set. Recollect, SAN  
FRANCISCO PRICES.  
Dr. Winter will be at Kohala, March 19, to  
April 10. And at Wailuku, Lahaina, Spreckels-  
ville, from April 12 to May 10, and continue to  
visit the above towns twice a year. See Posters.  
1894 y

WM. J. WRIGHT,  
HOKONA, SOUTH KONA,  
Notary Public,  
Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses,  
Agent to Acknowledge Labor Contracts,  
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TOP-O-CAN BRAND  
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Inserted on Gold, Silver, Aluminum  
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Coolers, Iron, Brass and Lead Casting  
Machinery of Every Description.  
—Made to Order.—  
Particular attention paid to Ships' Black-  
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Importers and Dealers in Hardware,  
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(Formerly with B. F. Boiles & Co.)  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,  
111 King Street, under Harmony Hall.  
Family, Plantation, and Ship's Stores sup-  
plied at short notice. New Goods by every  
steamer. Orders from the other islands faith-  
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#### THE WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN Investment Company

—(Limited)—  
—Money loaned for long or short periods.—  
ON APPROVED SECURITY.  
Apply to W. L. GREEN, Manager.  
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JOSEPH O. CARTER, Treasurer and Secretary  
Col. W. F. ALLEN, Auditor  
—DIRECTORS:—  
Hon. C. R. BISHOP, HENRY WATERHOUSE  
1894 SAM'L C. ALLEN. y

## Hawaiian Gazette

### 10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1891.

#### NEWS AND NOTES.

Denver is building a Mineral  
Palace. Open in May.

Thirty cadets failed at Annapolis'  
recent Naval Academy examina-  
tion.

A Woman's Temple, to cost \$2-  
500,000, is in course of erection at  
Chicago.

Nicola Trezza and Charles Mc-  
Elwaine must be executed by elec-  
tricity in New York State.

Claus Spreckels, Jr., denies that  
his father will sell his refinery to the  
Sugar Trust. — Philadelphia  
Record.

It is reported that white servants  
are rapidly replacing colored help  
in the towns of Southwestern  
Georgia.

Capitalists from Chicago, Pitts-  
burg and Wales have located a  
tin-plate mill at Joliet, Ill., to cost  
\$500,000.

Baltimore's new sugar refinery  
at Curtis Bay opened on the 12th  
inst., with a daily capacity of 1,200  
to 1,500 barrels.

The most expensive street car in  
the world is owned by the Short  
Electric Railway Company of  
Cleveland. The car cost \$10,000.

Steps have been taken by the  
newly formed Farmer's Alliance at  
Bridgeton to establish a County  
Exchange for the sale of farmers'  
produce.

The three gypsum stucco mills  
at Fort Dodge, Iowa, have joined  
the syndicate that now controls all  
the large gypsum mills in the  
United States.

The exports of agricultural im-  
plements of domestic manufacture,  
according to the New York Press,  
increased \$2,119,772 in 1886, to \$4-  
246,079 in 1889.

Canary birds were liberated at a  
New York dinner. Four poverty-  
stricken workers committed sui-  
cide in one day there. In the  
same city 100,000 men are idle.

Of tin plate the imports into the  
United States during the year end-  
ing June 30, 1890, just published,  
amounted to 180,060,925 pounds,  
valued at \$20,928,150. Nearly all  
of it came from England.

St. Louis is now the largest fur  
market in the United States. At a  
recent sale of pelts in that city  
more than a million skins of the  
coon, muskrat, skunk, mink, gray  
fox and opossum were disposed of.

American women are said to  
rank highest both as to the number  
and importance of their inventions.  
The Philadelphia woman who in-  
vented the barrel-hooping machine  
added \$20,000 a year to her income.  
The Eureka street-sweeper is a  
woman's invention; so is the device  
for abating the running noise on  
elevated railroads, and so, also, a  
horse shoe machine that turns out  
1,200 finished shoes in an hour.

An English engineer has de-  
signed, and is now manufacturing,  
a portable cross-cut saw, that is, a  
large two-man saw, that can be  
folded up into small compass. It is  
really a flexible chain of saw-teeth  
riveted together. When folded up  
it can be put into a case 8 inches  
long, 4 inches wide, 1 1/2 inches thick.  
Its weight is only 2 1/2 pounds. The  
saw is designed for the use of sur-  
veyors, explorers and others to  
whom portability is an important  
consideration.

#### A Timely Hint.

Every merchant says an ex-  
change, should use printed sta-  
tionery, no matter how large or  
small a business he may be doing.  
We lately received a letter from a  
merchant who had neglected this.  
The letter required an answer, but  
the signature was written in a  
way that made it impossible to de-  
cipher it. A direction was made  
as near it as possible, and he may  
receive the letter, but if he does  
the credit will belong to the post-  
master who must guess at the in-  
scription. A printed notehead  
would have made the name plain;  
would have looked more business-  
like, and would have cost but a  
trifle. Country merchants who  
neglect these things, be business  
men. You have been selling goods  
"for a living." Change that this  
year, and sell goods for a business.  
Then you will wake up, use these  
things, and find that at the end of  
the year you have made more  
money than you ever did before.  
And the best place to get your  
printing done is at the Gazette  
Office, 46 Merchant street.

## THE FUTURE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

[From the North American Review for  
March.]

The death of King Kalakaua has  
aroused public interest in Hawaiian  
affairs. It was generally understood that  
the prime object of Kalakaua's visit to  
this country was to promote closer rela-  
tions with the United States. His death  
while negotiations were pending was  
somewhat unfortunate, because it is not  
absolutely certain that the policy of the  
Hawaiian Government under his suc-  
cessor will run on precisely the same  
lines. But while there is room for doubt  
on this head, there is also a reasonable  
probability that Kalakaua's death will  
not materially change the drift of public  
policy.

The Hawaiian Islands are American  
in sentiment and sympathy. Visitors  
from the United States to Honolulu feel  
themselves at home the moment they  
land from the steamer. There is nothing  
in the social condition to remind  
them that they are on foreign soil. Ho-  
tels and stores are conducted on the  
American plan. American money is the  
circulating medium. Outdoor sports  
and popular amusements are fashioned  
on the American pattern, and the  
Fourth of July is a national holiday.  
Conversely, when a Hawaiian resident  
visits America, he finds himself at home  
in San Francisco or anywhere else in  
the United States.

The native Hawaiian people look to  
America as their best friend. They  
received their civilization from it, and  
they have constant intercourse with it.  
In other words, they know that their  
material prosperity depends upon the  
friendship of the United States. But  
they are impressionable and easily led.  
This is the weak point in Hawaiian af-  
fairs. It has been the cause of the re-  
cent trouble in the islands, and will con-  
tinue to be a source of uncertainty and  
weakness while the Hawaiian natives  
continue to be influenced by their old  
traditions and customs.

There is a small but influential ele-  
ment on the islands which, if not exactly  
antipathetic, is not inclined to be fa-  
vorably disposed to American ascendancy.  
This element may be grouped as  
representing British and German senti-  
ment, while the Portuguese, by reason  
of their numbers and thrift, are fast  
acquiring political and commercial im-  
portance. At present the leaning of the  
Portuguese is toward America, but the  
sentiment is not very pronounced. The  
Japanese are likely to make their influ-  
ence felt through their government,  
which, it has been hinted, would prob-  
ably demand the suffrage for such of  
its people domiciled on the islands as  
may be able to comply with the require-  
ments of the election law; but there is  
no danger of any interference from Tokio  
in the foreign relations of Hawaii with  
the United States or any other country.  
Should the Japanese receive the fran-  
chise, possibilities would be opened,  
however, for political combinations of  
various kinds, some of which might be  
injurious to American influence.

The Chinese form the remaining ele-  
ment in the Hawaiian Kingdom which  
might possibly become hostile to Ameri-  
can supremacy. But the Chinese do not  
take any part in public affairs as a rule,  
although they look on with interest at  
exhibiting their strength when it was  
proposed by the late Reform government  
to initiate stringent anti-Chinese legisla-  
tion. They assembled in public meeting  
and pronounced against the proposed  
legislation, and as a consequence it was  
quietly dropped. This incident gave the  
Chinese confidence in themselves, and  
they are not at all likely to abate one  
particle of their importance or preten-  
sions. But Chinamen look upon all for-  
eign countries with the same feelings of  
aversion, and therefore may be regarded  
as passive on any question that might  
arise in Hawaii between the United  
States and either England or Germany.  
I am inclined to think, all other things  
being equal, that the Chinese in Hawaii  
would give the preference to the United  
States. However, it must be remem-  
bered that the Chinese are a people who  
do not permit sentiment to influence  
them, and may therefore be expected  
to favor that which they think would pay  
best.

This brief statement of conflicting na-  
tional sentiment on the Hawaiian Is-  
lands is necessary to a proper understand-  
ing of the situation there. It will be  
observed that the only potent factors, ex-  
clusive of native Hawaiians, are the  
American, British and German national-  
ities. I have grouped the last two to-  
gether for convenience, although they are  
very far from pursuing a common  
aim outside of business. As I have said,  
however, American influence greatly  
preponderates in every department of  
government and branch of industry.  
The banks of the kingdom are conducted  
by Americans. Of the capital invested  
in sugar plantations and mills, estimated  
at \$29,665,990 in 1889, \$22,537,210  
belonged to Americans, \$5,060,830 to  
British, \$1,766,300 to Germans, and the  
balance to native Hawaiians and other  
nationalities. The carrying trade of the  
islands is in American hands, and the  
Pacific Coast is the consuming and sup-  
ply market for the entire Hawaiian  
group.

It is only natural, from a considera-  
tion of these facts, that American citizens  
should take a deep interest in Hawaiian  
affairs, and that the death of King Ka-  
laua at San Francisco, so soon after a  
native uprising in his capital, should  
cause anxious speculations as to the  
future. The late revolutionary move-  
ment, which resulted in the proclama-  
tion of an amended constitution, might,  
under favorable circumstances, be suc-  
cessfully favored by the reactionary party,  
although Wilcox failed in his attempt;  
in that case how would American inter-

ments be affected? And would the  
United States government retain its in-  
fluence over Hawaiian affairs? These  
questions have been asked frequently of  
late; and while it is not my purpose to  
attempt to answer them, for the reason  
that the future is uncertain, I do not  
hesitate to say that the chances are  
against any organized attempt to change  
existing political conditions. But much  
might be accomplished without resort to  
violence, and it is far more difficult to  
guard against a stealthy than against an  
open attack.

The commercial importance of the  
Hawaiian Islands to the United States  
cannot very well be over-estimated, for  
the reason that their great natural re-  
sources are only beginning to be de-  
veloped. And what has heretofore been  
accomplished has been mainly done by  
American skill, capital and enterprise.  
The total foreign trade of the Hawaiian  
Kingdom in 1876, when the reciprocity  
treaty with the United States went into  
operation, was \$3,811,187. The sugar  
export for that year was about 16,000  
tons. For 1889, under the stimulus of  
limited reciprocity, the sugar export of  
the islands was about 125,000 tons, every  
pound of which was marketed in the  
United States, employing skilled labor  
in the refining business and dependent  
trades, while the total foreign commerce  
was \$19,313,131, of which \$13,972,579, or  
72.34 per cent., was with the United  
States. The Collector-General of Custom-  
s of the Hawaiian Islands, in his an-  
nual report for 1889, says: "The trade  
with the United States has increased  
5.78 per cent. during the year, and is  
now 79.10 per cent. of our entire im-  
ports. Our exports virtually all go to  
the United States. The United States  
received the bulk of our trade both in  
exports and imports; Great Britain re-  
ceived 3.45 per cent., and China and  
Japan 1.10 per cent."

In the shipping trade of the Hawaiian  
Islands the American flag has the pre-  
ference, and in this respect the Hawaiian  
trade is an exception worth noting. The  
Collector-General's returns for 1889, from  
which I quote, state the per centage of  
shipping employed in the foreign trade  
of the Hawaiian Kingdom as follows:  
"American, 72.34; Hawaiian (nearly al-  
built on the Pacific Coast), 19.19; British,  
5.90; German, 2.04; all other, 55." The  
per centages of shipping for 1890, when  
published, will tell even better for the  
American flag. These figures emphasize  
the fact, however, that, while the stars  
and stripes are being driven from the  
high seas by foreign competition, the  
reciprocity treaty with Hawaii, a mere  
dot in the wide Pacific Ocean, has  
created a trade of which Americans have  
the virtual monopoly. Indeed, it is to  
this fact alone, and to the wise and far-  
seeing policy embodied in the Hawaiian  
treaty, that San Francisco ranks so high  
on the list of American ports for Ameri-  
can shipping. Yet further, the commer-  
cial standing of San Francisco is very  
largely dependent upon its Hawaiian  
trade, as the following exhibit for 1890  
will show:

	Exports to.	Imports from.
Hawaii.....	\$ 4,179,311	\$12,363,450
Central America ..	1,789,046	3,012,517
Mexico ..	1,570,646	800,061
Ecuador ..	155,727	99,083
Chile ..	37,883	416,751
China ..	3,114,757	5,689,638
Japan ..	717,362	7,847,974
Great Britain ..	10,098,695	4,685,320
British Columbia ..	871,913	1,570,032
Australasia ..	1,402,345	1,188,047
East India ..	485,035	2,885,737
France ..	2,182,322	1,246,365
French colonies ..	353,351	213,107
Belgium ..	1,089,066	725,875
Germany ..	167,503	1,156,098
Italy ..	1,900	158,271
Holland ..	1,900	407,306
Cuba ..	59,067	367,564
Philippines ..	128,967	416,751
Asiatic Russia ..	430,255	416,751